

# Bible Question Class Books

## **Bible Study Questions on The Book of Hebrews** by David E. Pratte

**A workbook suitable for Bible classes,  
family studies, or personal Bible study**



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**“He who glories, let him glory in the Lord”  
– 1 Corinthians 1:31**

**Front Page Photo**

Model of the ark of the covenant  
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**“Then indeed, even the first covenant had ordinances of divine service and the earthly sanctuary. For a tabernacle was prepared ... which had the golden censer and the ark of the covenant overlaid on all sides with gold, in which were the golden pot that had the manna, Aaron's rod that budded, and the tablets of the covenant; and above it were the cherubim of glory overshadowing the mercy seat. ... But Christ came as High Priest of the good things to come, with the greater and more perfect tabernacle not made with hands, that is, not of this creation.” -  
Hebrews 9:1-11**

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### Bible Question Class Books

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## Bible Study Questions on Hebrews

### Introduction:

This workbook was designed for Bible class study, family study, or personal study. The class book is suitable for teens and up. The questions contain minimal human commentary, but instead urge students to study to understand Scripture.

Enough questions are included for teachers to assign as many questions as they want for each study session. Studies may proceed at whatever speed and depth will best accomplish the needs of the students.

Questions labeled "think" are intended to encourage students to apply what they have learned. When questions refer to a map, students should consult maps in a Bible dictionary or similar reference work or in the back of their Bibles. (Note: My abbreviation "**b/c/v**" means "book, chapter, and verse.")

For class instruction, I urge teachers to assign the questions as homework so students come to class prepared. Then let class time consist of **discussion** that focuses on the Scriptures themselves. Let the teacher use other Scriptures, questions, applications, and comments to promote productive discussion, not just reading the questions to see whether they were answered "correctly." Please, do **not** let the class period consist primarily of the following: "Joe, will you answer number 1?" "Sue, what about number 2?" Etc.

I also urge students to emphasize the **Bible** teaching. Please, do not become bogged down over "What did the author mean by question #5?" My meaning is relatively unimportant. The issue is what the Bible says. Concentrate on the meaning and applications of Scripture. If a question helps promote Bible understanding, stay with it. If it becomes unproductive, move on.

The questions are not intended just to help students understand the Scriptures. They are also designed to help students learn good principles of Bible study. Good Bible study requires defining the meaning of keywords, studying parallel passages, explaining the meaning of the text clearly, making applications, and defending the truth as well as exposing religious error. I have included questions to encourage students to practice all these study principles.

Finally, I encourage plain applications of the principles studied. God's word is written so souls may please God and have eternal life. Please study it with the respect and devotion it deserves!

For whatever good this material achieves, to God be the glory.

**You can find Bible study commentary and notes to accompany these questions at**  
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## Assignments on Hebrews 1

Please read Hebrews 1 and answer the following questions:

1. Skim the book of Hebrews and summarize its theme. Why was it written? (Think: What is known about who wrote the book?)

2. How did God speak “in times past” – 1:1? Explain when this refers to and to whom He spoke.

3. **Special Assignment: Define** “prophet.” Give **passages** showing God spoke by prophets.

4. Describe some of the various ways by which God revealed His will to prophets.

5. How has God spoken “in the last days” – 1:2? Explain how this differed from His speaking to the prophets.

6. Who is the Son? Give other passages so identifying Him.

7. **Case Study:** Suppose someone claims that “the last days” refers to the time right before Jesus’ second coming. Give and explain b/c/v you would use to respond.

8. List other **passages** about Jesus’ involvement in creation. (Think: What does this prove about how long Jesus has existed?)

**Ongoing Assignment:** Make a list of ways the gospel is superior to the Old Testament according to Hebrews.

9. Explain “brightness of His glory” and “express image of His person” – 1:3. What does this prove about the nature of Jesus?

10. What else did/does Jesus do according to v3? List other **passages** about the significance of God’s right hand.

11. List other **passages** about Jesus’ Deity.

12. What is Paul’s point in saying all these things about Jesus?

13. How does Jesus compare to angels – 1:4?

14. What application does this have to the difference between Old Testament and New Testament (see Heb. 2:2,3)?

15. **Case Study:** Some religious folks claim Jesus is Michael the Archangel. How does this context apply to this view?

16. As you proceed through this chapter, make a list of ways Jesus compares to angels.

17. What passages are quoted in 1:5? What do they teach about Jesus?

18. How does this compare Jesus to angels?

19. List other **passages** where Jesus is said to be begotten by God. (Think: In what sense did the Father beget Jesus? Is this the same sense in which human fathers beget sons?)

20. What is said of Jesus in 1:6? What passage is quoted here?

21. May men or angels accept worship? Why or why not? Proof?

22. List other **passages** where Jesus accepted worship. (Think: If men and angels worship Jesus, what does that prove about Jesus' nature?)

23. What passage is quoted in 1:7? What does that teach about angels?

24. What passage is quoted in – 1:8,9? Summarize it.

25. What expression in v8 confirms Jesus' Deity? Who said this to Jesus (see context)? Where else has Jesus' Deity been affirmed in this context?

26. What other expressions in vv 8,9 describe Jesus' authority or position? (Think: How does this distinguish Jesus from angels?)

27. What is Jesus' view of righteousness and of sin? List other passages about these ideas. What should we learn?

28. What passage is quoted in 1:10-12? Summarize it.

29. What is the comparison between Jesus and the created things? Where else has Jesus been described as Creator and/or as eternal?

30. **Special Assignment:** What other terms are used to address the "Lord" in the context of the *original* passage quoted here? What does this show?

31. What do vv10-12 say about Jesus' duration compared to created things? Where else is the temporary nature of the earth taught? (Think: How does this contrast Jesus to angels?)

32. What passage is quoted in 1:13? Where else have we read of Jesus at God's right hand? (Think: How does this contrast Jesus to angels?)

33. What position do angels have, and what work do they do – 1:14? Explain.

## Assignments on Hebrews 2

Please read Hebrews 2 and answer the following questions:

1. What is the main point of 2:1-4?
2. What application & conclusion does the writer draw in 2:1? How does this relate to chap. 1?
3. What danger does v1 warn about? What is the solution to this problem? (Think: How accurately does this verse describe the way Christians tend to go into sin? Is this a sudden or gradual process? Lessons?)
4. What is the “word spoken through angels” – 2:2? Proof?
5. What happened to those who transgressed that word? Give examples or b/c/v.
6. What lesson should we learn – 2:3? Define “neglect.” Give examples. (Think: Are people lost only by deliberately rejecting God’s will? Explain.)
7. How was the gospel made known to us (v3)? Where else has this been stated?
8. What did God do for His message – 2:4? How?
9. **Define** “sign,” “wonder,” and “miracle.” Where else do we read of gifts of the Spirit?

10. List other **passages** about the purpose of miracles.

11. **Special Assignment:** Explain the purpose of miracles. Why were they needed? How did they accomplish their purpose?

12. What subject is discussed in 2:5-18?

13. How does this relate to the theme of the Bible?

14. What passage is quoted in – 2:6-8? Summarize it.

15. What is man's position compared to angels – 2:7? Compared to nature? (Think: Is this talking about Jesus or man in general? Hint: study the context of the original passage.)

16. List other **passages** about man's dominion over nature – 2:8.

17. In what sense are not all things subject to man (cf. vv 14,15)? What caused this?

18. Who can solve this problem – 2:9? What position did He have to take and what price did He pay to accomplish this?

19. What other **passages** teach similarly to 2:9? What position did Jesus receive again?

20. For whom did Jesus die? What other **passages** teach this?

21. What did Jesus' suffering accomplish – 2:10? Why was this necessary? Had Jesus been imperfect before? (Think: What is meant by “for whom are all things and through whom...”)

22. What does 2:11-16 teach about Jesus' nature? How does this compare to chap. 1?

23. List several ways that these verses state or imply Jesus possessed this nature?

24. What passage is quoted in 2:12? How does it prove Jesus' nature?

25. What does this verse teach about music in worship?

26. **Special Assignment:** List and explain other passages showing the kind of music God wants in worship today.

27. What verses are quoted in 2:13? (Think: Explain the significance.)

28. According to 2:14, why did Jesus have to take this nature?
29. In what ways is death a problem for us – 2:15? Explain.
30. In what sense does Satan have the power of death?
31. How did Jesus defeat Satan? List other b/c/v.
32. Explain 2:16.
33. How is Jesus compared to men in 2:17? Where else has this been stated?
34. What reason is given in 2:17,18 why this had to be done?
35. Where else is it stated that Jesus needed to experience human conditions in order to accomplish His purpose effectively? Explain.

## Assignments on Hebrews 3

Please read Hebrews 3 and answer the following questions:

1. What is the theme of 3:1-6? Summarize the people or groups that Jesus has been compared to so far in Hebrews. (Think: What would the readers think of each of these groups? What is the point?)

2. What terms describe the readers in 3:1? What does this tell about who they are? (Think: In what sense is Jesus an apostle?)

3. <b>Special Assignment:</b> Where else in Hebrews is Jesus said to be our High Priest?
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4. How are Jesus and Moses compared in – 3:2? What passage about Moses is referred to here?

5. How are Jesus and Moses compared in 3:3?

6. Explain the house illustration – 3:3,4. What is the application to Moses and Jesus?

7. What would the Hebrews think of Moses? What lesson should they learn?

8. What secondary application can be made from v4 regarding the existence of God and the theory of evolution?

9. What differences between Moses and Jesus are discussed in 3:5,6?

10. In what sense was Moses' work a testimony of things to be spoken afterward?
  
11. What is required of us in order to benefit from Jesus' position?
  
12. What is Jesus' house? Proof?
  
13. What passage is quoted in 3:7-11? What is the point?
  
14. According to 3:8&9, what problems did Israel have? (Think: Where else does chap 3 refer to hardness of heart?)
  
15. Give b/c/v and briefly describe examples in which Israel acted as described here.
  
16. How did God view Israel's conduct – 3:10? What was His attitude toward them?
  
17. What conclusion did God reach regarding Israel – 3:11? Give Old Testament b/c/v.
  
18. How does this discussion relate to the theme of Hebrews?

19. What danger did the Hebrews face – 3:12,13? Who else faces such danger?
  
20. How do 3:12-14 connect to vv 7-11?
  
21. Explain the role and importance of the heart in this context.
  
22. What should we do (v13) to avoid this danger? Define “exhort.” (Think: In what ways is sin deceitful?)
  
23. What words in v13 express when and how often we should exhort one another? Explain the significance.
  
24. Who should give exhortation – 3:14? What lessons can we learn?
  
25. What is required in order for us to be partakers with Christ? Explain.
  
26. Define “confidence” and “steadfast.”
  
27. Explain how 3:15 relates to the discussion and to the problem of the Hebrews.

28. Compare 3:12-14 to 10:24,25. How do our assemblies relate to our exhorting one another? What can we learn about the importance of attendance?

29. Explain the questions and answers in 3:16,17?

30. How many people sinned? What is the lesson?

31. Name some excuses people sometimes offer for their misdeeds. What did God give as the reason these people were punished?

32. What consequences did they suffer? What is the lesson?

33. Compare the reasons they were punished in 3:18 to the reason given in v19. Explain the connection.

34. What is the “rest” these people could not enter? Give other references.

35. Was this the 7th-day Sabbath rest they did not enter? Proof?

## Assignments on Hebrews 4

Please read Hebrews 4 and answer the following questions:

1. What remains for us – 4:1? What dangers must we beware of? Explain.
2. To whom was the gospel preached – 4:2? In what sense?
3. Again in 4:2, what explanation is given for why Israel could not enter? Explain.
4. What “rest” did Israel not enter? Why didn’t they enter (4:1-3)? Who will enter it?
5. What “rest” is mentioned in 4:4? Give b/c/v.
6. Is the “rest” of v4 the same as that of vv 3&5? Proof?
7. Did God rest before or after He did His work? Application?
8. Why did Israel not enter their rest – 4:6? How does resting relate to working?
9. How does the author prove that a rest still remains – 4:7? Did David speak to people before or after Israel refused to enter Canaan?

10. Did people in the day of Joshua receive the rest David promised – 4:8? Proof? (Note: Some translations say “Jesus” in v8, but check newer translations.)

11. What conclusion does the author reach in 4:9?

12. What similarity exists between our rest and God’s – 4:10? Again, what comes first: work or rest?

13. Summarize the different rests referred to in vv 1-10. Is the rest that remains for us the seventh-day Sabbath? Proof?

14. **Special Assignment:** Prove by the Scriptures whether the seventh-day Sabbath is still binding.

15. What conclusion does 4:11 reach regarding the previous verses?

16. Describe the illustration used in 4:12.

17. In what sense is God’s word like a sword? What power does it have? Explain.

18. List other **passages** comparing the word to a sword or describing the power of the word.

19. What does 4:13 teach, and where else does the Bible teach it? (Think: How does this connect to v12?)

20. To what subject does the author return in 4:14? Where else has it been discussed?

21. How can we know Jesus can sympathize with us – 4:15? Where else has this been discussed?

22. What success did Jesus have in dealing with temptation? Where else does the Bible teach this?

23. **Special Assignment:** Describe some temptations Jesus faced.

24. What application does 4:16 make? What is the specific application to the Hebrews?

25. List other **passages** about coming or drawing near to God.

26. **Case Study:** Catholicism says we need Mary as mediatrix between Jesus and us because she is more sympathetic and understanding than He is. How would you respond?

## Assignments on Hebrews 5

Please read Hebrews 5 and answer the following questions:

1. What work do high priests do – 5:1? Give Old Testament b/c/v.
2. What characteristic does one need to be a high priest according to 5:2? Explain.
3. For whom does he offer sacrifice – 5:3? Why must he offer for himself too?
4. How does Jesus fit the description of vv 1-3?
5. How was a man chosen to be priest – 5:4?
6. Give b/c/v showing how Aaron was chosen.
7. Do modern denominational “priests” have the qualifications of v4? Explain.
8. What passage is quoted in 5:5 regarding Jesus? What does it teach?
9. What verse is quoted regarding Jesus in 5:6? What does it teach?
10. What does this show about Jesus’ qualifications as priest?

11. How does 5:7 describe Jesus' suffering? Define "supplication."

12. Give b/c/v for examples of the suffering of Jesus.

13. How do you know God was able to save Jesus from death (b/c/v)? How do you know God heard him?

14. In what sense did Jesus learn obedience – 5:8. Had He been disobedient before?

15. How did this make Him perfect – 5:9? Where else have similar things been said?

16. In what sense is Jesus the author of salvation? Who will receive salvation?

17. List other *passages* showing the necessity of obedience in salvation.

18. <b>Case Study:</b> Many churches teach salvation by faith alone without obedience. How would you respond?
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19. Who made Jesus a high priest, and according to what order is He a priest – 5:10?

20. Will it be easy to understand about Jesus' Melchizedek priesthood – 5:11? Why would the Hebrews especially have problems?

21. List other *passages* about people who do not understand or are dull of hearing.

22. Explain the connection between teaching and the length of time one is a Christian – 5:12. (Think: Should all Christians be teachers? Explain.)

23. List other **passages** regarding the importance of teaching.

24. Why were these people not teachers? Explain why teachers need knowledge.

25. List other **passages** about the importance of knowledge and Bible study.

26. What is meant by “first principles”? Define “oracles.”

27. Explain the illustration of milk and meat (solid food) – 5:13,14.

28. Give other **passages** about the importance of growing and maturity. (Think: Is it wrong to be a baby? What is the author’s point?)

29. What is required in order to understand God’s word (v14)? Define “discern.”

30. Explain the point of v14. What is the connection between exercise and discernment?

31. **Special Assignment:** Define “necessary inference.” Explain the connection between v14 and necessary inference. Give other passages relating to necessary inference.

32. Explain the application of vv 12-14 to the Hebrews’ problem.

## Assignments on Hebrews 6

Please read Hebrews 6 and answer the following questions:

1. List 6 examples of “first principles” – 6:1,2. (Think: Can you explain the Bible teaching about each of these?)

2. As time passes, what should Christians do with the first principles? What was the application to the Hebrews?

3. What lessons can Bible teachers learn from 6:1-3? What can all members learn?

4. What is meant by “laying on of hands” (v2)? Give Bible examples. (Think: Why is “baptisms” plural? What is meant?)

5. What subject is discussed in 6:4-8? Why did the Hebrews need to consider this? (Think: What does this have to do with 5:12-6:3?)

6. List 4 characteristics of the people discussed in vv 4,5.

7. **Define** “enlighten.” What is the heavenly gift? (Think: How can one partake of the Holy Spirit?)

8. What do vv 4,5 tell you about who these people were? Were they saved or unsaved? (Think: What are the powers of the age to come?)

9. What does 6:6 say about these people if they fall away?

10. **Special Assignment:** List other *passages* and examples about children of God who sin. Can such people repent and return to God?

11. What do such people do to Jesus – 6:6? (Think: Does this help explain why these cannot be restored to repentance? In what sense is it true that this is impossible?)
12. What results can earth produce, and what consequences come as a result – 6:7,8?
13. Explain this illustration. What is the application to the Hebrews and to us?
14. Explain the application to “once saved, always saved.”
15. Was the author convinced the Hebrews would be lost – 6:9? Explain.
16. Why did he still have hope for them – 6:10?
17. Will God forget what we have done? Explain. (Think: What lessons should people and teachers learn?)
18. **Define** “diligence” and “sluggish” (or “slothful”) – 6:11,12.
19. Instead of falling, what did the author want them to do? How long should they continue?
20. List other **passages** regarding laziness, neglect, or indifference.
21. Whom should we imitate? Explain and give examples. (Think: What is the application to the Hebrews?)

22. **Case Study:** Some people have a double standard, expecting much of church leaders but expecting less of themselves. Give some examples of this. Explain the application of 6:11,12.

23. What promise does the author discuss beginning in 6:13? Summarize the whole promise God made to this man? Give b/c/v. (Think: Why would the author bring this up here?)

24. Why would Abraham and these promises be of special interest to the Hebrews?

25. Describe the point in Abraham's life at which God swore to him with an oath – 6:14. What event preceded this oath? In what sense was this after he had patiently endured?

26. Describe the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham (6:15). Proof?

27. What was the purpose of oaths – 6:16,17? By whom did God swear? Why not by someone else?

28. What did God's oath accomplish – 6:17,18? How did it benefit the Hebrews and us?

29. What are the two immutable things (v18)?

30. Why is hope important to us – 6:19? How is it like an anchor?

31. What did the high priest do behind the veil? Give b/c/v.

32. How is Jesus like the high priest? What subject is reintroduced in 6:20? (Think: Explain the idea of the anchor entering the presence behind the veil – v19.)

## Assignments on Hebrews 7

Please read Hebrews 7 and answer the following questions:

1. Look over chap. 7, especially vv 1-10. What theme is discussed?
2. What does the Old Testament say about Melchizedek (give b/c/v)?
3. What terms or names describe Melchizedek – 7:1,2? Think carefully about these terms, then explain how they differ from what the Law of Moses would allow.
4. 7:3 is especially difficult. In what sense was Melchizedek “without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life”? Were these things physically true of Jesus?
5. How does v3 differ from priesthood under the Law of Moses? What is the point regarding Melchizedek priesthood?
6. What did Abraham give Melchizedek – 7:4? What does this show about Melchizedek?
7. Who received tithes under the Law of Moses – 7:5? Give b/c/v.
8. What was the purpose of these Old Testament tithes? **Define** “tithes.” (Think: Does anything here prove people must tithe today? Explain.)
9. How was the case of Abraham and Melchizedek similar to tithing under the Law of Moses? How was it different?
10. What did Melchizedek do for Abraham – 7:6?

11. What principle is stated in 7:7 regarding blessing? Give Bible examples.
12. What does this prove about Melchizedek? (Think: How would this surprise Hebrews?)
13. What difference does 7:8 show between Melchizedek and the Levitical priesthood?
14. What does 7:9,10 say about Melchizedek and Levites? In what sense is this true?
15. What is the point of vv 9,10? (Hint: Who is greater: Abraham or Levi? Who is greater Abraham or Melchizedek?)
16. Summarize the point of vv 4-10 (note v4). (Think: How would this affect Hebrews?)
17. What is the application of this discussion to Jesus?
18. What conclusion does 7:11 reach regarding the Levitical priesthood? What does this prove about the Levitical priesthood as compared to Jesus' priesthood?
19. What is the connection between the Levitical priesthood and the law? (Think: In what sense is "perfection" meant here? Did God make a mistake in ordaining the Old Testament priesthood? Cf. 7:18,19; 10:1-18.)

20. **Special Assignment:** Consider vv 4-11 (and following) as regards the use of necessary inferences. Define "necessary inference." Explain several necessary inferences used in these verses. What should we learn about the use of necessary inferences?

21. What conclusion is reached in 7:12? Explain the significance.

22. This is the first direct statement in Hebrews that the law has been changed. Where else does the New Testament teach this?

23. Explain how 7:13&14 confirm the conclusion of v12. (Hint: Compare the tribes of the kings and priests.)

24. How did the Old Testament indicate the tribe from which the Messiah would come? (Think: Again, how does this demonstrate the use of necessary inference?)

25. What did Moses say about priests of the tribe of Judah – 7:14? What does this prove?

26. **Special Assignment:** Explain the concept sometimes called “silence of Scripture.” Explain how the Bible establishes it as valid.

27. How long did Psalm 110 promise the Messiah would serve as priest – 7:15-17? How did this differ from Old Testament priests?

28. In what sense did Old Testament priests serve according to a carnal commandment?

29. What two offices did Melchizedek hold (cf. v1)? So what two offices did Jesus hold?

30. What does this prove about when Jesus became king? What application can be made to premillennialism?

31. List phrases in 7:11-15 that indicate conclusions (inferences) are being drawn.
32. What is the status of the former commandment – 7:18? Where else has this been said?
33. Why was this done to the law – 7:18,19? Explain.
34. In contrast to this, what do we have now (v19)? In what way is this better?
35. What further advantage did Jesus have as priest – 7:20,21? How did this compare to Levitical priests?
36. Where is this oath recorded, and what did it say? (Think: Where else have we read of an oath of God?)
37. Define “surety” – 7:22. What is our surety?
38. How does the new covenant compare to the old? Explain.
39. Define “covenant.”
40. How does Jesus’ priesthood differ from Old Testament priests according to 7:23,24? Why is this an advantage?

41. What is the application of all this to the Hebrews and to us?
42. What can Jesus do for us – 7:25? In what sense is this true?
43. How does v25 relate to the previous verses? What does this teach regarding salvation by way of Old Testament priests or anyone else?
44. Define “intercession.”
45. How does 7:26 describe Jesus as High Priest? List terms used and define them.
46. How did Old Testament priests differ from Jesus’ characteristics – 7:26,27?
47. Why is Jesus’ character an advantage to His priesthood (v27)?
48. What sacrifice did Jesus’ offer? Where else is this stated?
49. How often did Jesus offer this sacrifice? How does this compare to Old Testament sacrifices?
50. How did Jesus’ character distinguish Him from the Old Testament priests – 7:28?
51. Summarize the advantages of Jesus as priest according to vv 20-28.

## Assignments on Hebrews 8

Please read Hebrews 8 and answer the following questions:

1. What main point is the author making – 8:1? Explain the connection to chap. 7.
2. Explain the significance of Jesus being at God’s right hand. Where else have we studied about this?
3. If Jesus is now at God’s right hand, what does this prove about His role as King (cf. Psalm 110 and Heb. 7)?
4. Where does Jesus serve as minister – 8:2? How did this differ from the Old Testament? (Think: What is this “true tabernacle”?)
5. What work do priests do – 8:3, and where else have we read this?
6. What does 8:4 teach about Jesus’ priesthood? Where else has this been taught? (Think: How could priests offer sacrifices according to the law, if the law had been annulled?)
7. What purpose did these Old Testament sacrifices serve – 8:5? List other passages referring to Old Testament practices as shadows, copies, etc.
8. **Define** “shadow” – 8:5. In what sense are Old Testament sacrifices like a shadow?
9. What instructions had God given Moses? Why would this matter?
10. What should we learn from the importance of patterns (v5) and from the theme of vv 1-5 in general?

11. Compare Jesus' ministry and covenant to that of Moses – 8:6. Where else have similar things been said?

12. In what sense is Jesus a mediator? Give other b/c/v.

13. Explain the point of 8:7. In what sense was the first covenant not faultless? Where else have such things been said?

14. How do we know God planned a second covenant? What passage is quoted in 8:8-12? Summarize the point. (Think: With what/whom did God find fault? Cf. v9.)

15. What is the significance of the fact this passage is quoted from the Old Testament? Why does the author make a point of quoting it?

16. Where else in Hebrews has the author been able to use the Old Testament to prove the law would change?

17. With whom would this covenant be made – 8:8? (Think: Does this exclude all Gentiles? Explain.)

18. What covenant was the first one – 8:9? Prove what covenant this refers to. Does it include the 10 Commands?

19. What reason does v9 give for this change of covenants?

20. Is this new covenant just an addition to the first, while the first also continues in effect? Prove your answer.

21. Where should New Testament laws be written – 8:10? How does this happen?

22. Explain how one comes into covenant relationship with God in the New Testament – 8:11 (see other passages)?

23. How does this differ from the Old Testament? Where were Old Testament laws written? How did one come into covenant relation under the Old Testament?

24. What relationship do we have with God under the New Testament?

25. What is not needed under the New Testament (v11)? What reason is given?

26. Explain why everyone in the New Testament will know the Lord? How does this differ from the Old Testament? (Think: Is teaching not needed under the New Testament? How does this verse harmonize with other passages about teaching?)

27. **Case Study:** Many churches baptize babies, thinking this somehow dedicates them into a relationship with God. Explain how this context in Hebrews applies to the practice.

28. What blessing does the New Testament promise according to – 8:12? Where else is this quoted in the New Testament?

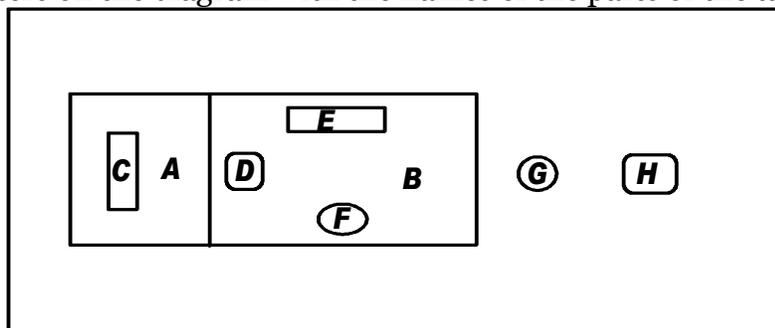
29. How does this differ from the Old Testament (see chap. 10)?

30. What is the consequence of all this to the Old Testament – 8:13? Note the contrast throughout the context between the first (old) covenant and second (new) covenant. What should we learn? (Think: Why does he say the Old Testament is “becoming” obsolete and “ready” to vanish away?)

## Assignments on Hebrews 9

Please read Hebrews 9 and answer the following questions:

1. Name the two main sections of the tabernacle.
2. List the furnishings in the tabernacle – 9:1-4.
3. Match the letters on the diagram with the names of the parts of the tabernacle.



- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ___ Candlestick                | ___ Altar of burnt offerings |
| ___ Holy Place                 | ___ Table of showbread       |
| ___ Ark of covenant/mercy seat | ___ Altar of incense         |
| ___ Most Holy Place            | ___ Laver                    |

4. What was in the Ark of the Covenant – 9:4?
5. What was on the Ark of the Covenant – 9:5?
6. What were the tablets of the covenant (v4)? To what covenant did these pertain (v1)? What happened to that covenant (8:13)?

7. **Case Study:** Some people say Jesus removed ceremonial parts of the law, but the Ten Commandments are still binding. How do the above points relate to this view?

8. Who went into the first part of the tabernacle and for what purpose – 9:6?
9. Who went into the second part of the tabernacle, when, and for what purpose – 9:7?

10. Give Old Testament b/c/v regarding the event described in 9:7, and describe more fully what it involved.
  
11. The practices described in vv 6,7 indicated what – 9:8? Explain the significance.
  
12. What purposes were Old Testament sacrifices **not** able to accomplish – 9:9?
  
13. What purposes did they accomplish? How long were they to last – 9:10? (Think: What is the “time of reformation”?)
  
14. In contrast, what work did Jesus do – 9:11,12?
  
15. In what tabernacle and Most Holy Place did Jesus serve?
  
16. What sacrifice did He offer? (Think: Explain the significance of eternal redemption.)
  
17. Again, what could animal sacrifices do – 9:13?
  
18. What can Jesus’ sacrifice do – 9:14?
  
19. In what sense was Jesus’ sacrifice “without spot”? Why was this important?
  
20. What provision was made for the sins of people under the first covenant – 9:15? Why was this needed? Explain. (Where else has Jesus been called mediator of a new covenant?)

21. Explain the principle of a will or testament, as stated in 9:16,17? What does this prove regarding the New Testament?

22. **Case Study:** Some people claim Jesus kept the Sabbath, so we should too. How does the principle of vv 16,17 help answer them?

23. **Case Study:** Some people claim baptism is not necessary to salvation because the thief on the cross was saved without baptism. How does the principle of vv 16,17 help answer them?

24. How was the first covenant dedicated – 9:18-22?

25. Where is this recorded (b/c/v)? Describe the event recorded in the Old Testament.

26. List the things that were dedicated in this way.

27. What covenant is referred to in vv 18-22? Did it include the Ten Commands? Proof? (Think: What had happened to that covenant – cf. 8:7-13?)

28. What principle is stated in 9:22?

29. What was the consequence of sin (Ezek. 18:20; Rom. 6:23)? Explain how this relates to the shedding of blood and the principle of v22.

30. List other **passages** regarding the relationship between blood and forgiveness.

31. What was necessary according to 9:23? Why was this necessary?
32. Where did Christ enter, and where did He **not** enter – 9:24? Why?
33. Explain the Old Testament shadow of this event (cf. other references in Hebrews).
34. What event had to happen “often” – 9:25? Why? (Cf. other references.)
35. How often did Jesus offer His sacrifice – 9:26-28? Where else is this stated?
36. Why was Jesus’ sacrifice needed only once?

37. **Case Study:** Catholicism teaches that the Mass (communion) is a repetition of the sacrifice of Jesus in an unbloody form. What application would Hebrews 9 have?

38. What two things are appointed for man – 9:27? How often must man die?

39. **Case Study:** Many people believe in reincarnation — after death people are reborn in a different body in a repeated cycle of death and rebirth. What application does Hebrews 9:27 have?

40. Explain the purpose of Jesus’ first and second comings. (Think: What does the Bible teach about the Judgment Day?)

## Assignments on Hebrews 10

Please read Hebrews 10 and answer the following questions:

1. What was the relationship between the law and the things of the New Testament – 10:1? Where else has this been said?

2. What could Old Testament sacrifices not do? Where else has this been said?

3. What reason is given to prove those sacrifices could not perfect people – 10:2? Explain.

4. Instead of eliminating guilt permanently, what did animal sacrifices do – 10:3? Explain how events on the Day of Atonement proved this to be correct.

5. How does 10:4 summarize the problem? (Think: As previously studied, how were people who sinned under the Old Testament given lasting forgiveness – 9:15?)

6. What passage is quoted in – 10:5-7? What sacrifices are referred to here (v8)?

7. What did this passage say about sacrifices? Who is viewed as having said this?

8. List other Old Testament **passages** showing that animal sacrifices were inadequate.

9. **Special Assignment:** If animal sacrifices were inadequate, and even the Old Testament said so, what does that prove regarding the Old Testament law itself? List 3 proofs we now have studied in which Old Testament Scriptures themselves indicated that the law must change.

10. Who came to solve this problem? What does the Old Testament passage say to prove someone was coming to solve the problem?

11. What passage is quoted again in 10:9? Who fulfilled it?

12. According to the context of Hebrews, what is the “first” and what is the “second” – 10:9,10? What happened to each of them? Was this according to God’s will or contrary to it?

13. What blessing can we receive under the second will? How often did Jesus give this offering?

14. List other *passages* about the Old Testament being taken away.

15. **Case Study:** How would you answer someone who says the Old Testament can not have been removed because man has no right to annul God’s laws?

16. How are Old Testament sacrifices described in 10:11? Where else has this been said?

17. What is said about Jesus’ sacrifice in 10:12? Where else have we read about Jesus at God’s right hand?

18. What is Jesus waiting for – 10:13? According to Old Testament prophecy, what does this have to do with Jesus’ reign at God’s right hand?

19. **Case Study:** Compare 1 Cor. 15:20-28 to Heb. 10. What application can be made to the premillennial view that Jesus is not now reigning but will reign when He returns?

20. So what has Jesus done – 10:14? How does this differ from Old Testament sacrifices?

21. What passage is quoted in – 10:16,17? Where have we studied it before?
22. Summarize what these verses teach.
23. Who said this – 10:15? What does this prove?
24. What conclusion does the author reach – 10:18? (Think: If sins are remembered no more, does that mean God does not even know they happened? Explain.)
25. How does this conclusion contrast to Old Testament animal sacrifices (see vv 1-8)?
26. What can this sacrifice and our high priest do for us – 10:19-21? Who could go into this place in the Old Testament? If we go there as Jesus did, where will we go? Proof?
27. Where else have we been encouraged to have boldness? What lesson should the Hebrews learn? (Think: Why is boldness required?)
28. How can we draw near to God – 10:22? Where else does the Bible talk about drawing near to God?
29. What must happen to our hearts? How does this compare to the Old Testament?
30. When and how are our bodies washed with pure water?
31. **Case Study:** Suppose someone claims that 10:22 proves baptism is sprinkling. What do other passages say about this? How should we explain v22?

32. What admonition is given in 10:23? Why did the Hebrews need this? (Think: Do we also need such admonition today? Explain.)

33. What reason is given why they/we should hold fast? Explain. (Think: Is our assurance based on who we are or on who God is? How does this give assurance?)

34. How can we help one another hold fast – 10:24? How often do we need exhortation (3:12-14)?

35. What circumstances give an especially good opportunity for exhorting one another – 10:25? What then is our responsibility to these meetings?

36. Summarize the connection between church meetings and faithfulness. Answer in light of the theme of Hebrews, the context of faithfulness to God instead of falling away, and the purpose of assembling. (Think: What can we learn from this about how our assemblies should be conducted? What activities should we include, etc.?)

37. List other *passages* elsewhere about church meetings.

38. In light of context and the theme of Hebrews, do we need exhortation and are we benefited by assembling just one hour a week, or is more needed? Would the *principle* of v25 apply only to one assembly per week?

39. <b>Special Assignment:</b> Summarize Bible teaching about attending church meetings.
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40. What “day” was approaching as discussed in v25? Explain your answer.

41. Is missing church meetings wrong only if we completely abandon them, or is it wrong to fail to use these opportunities to grow stronger thereby making it more likely that we will fall away. Explain.

42. Read 10:26-31 and summarize the characteristics of willful sinning.

43. Does this passage prove that a person cannot be forgiven if he sins knowing he is sinning? Give Bible examples to prove your answer. (Think: Does it follow that, if one commits sin “unwillfully” that he will **not** be condemned?)

44. Study willful sinning in light of the theme of Hebrews. What other passages may help us understand it? (Think: Does the willful sin refer primarily to missing church meetings?)

45. In what sense is there no sacrifice for willful sin?

46. What does await one who sins willfully – 10:27?

47. What Old Testament principle is described in 10:28? Give Old Testament b/c/v.

48. Did all sin under the Old Testament lead to the consequences of v28? Explain. (Think: What does this show?)

49. What application does the author make in 10:29?

50. When a person sins willfully, what is he doing – 10:29? Explain each phrase.

51. What will God do according to – 10:30,31? Explain the application. (Think: Is it proper to use eternal punishment as motivation to obey God? Explain.)

52. Describe the problems the Hebrews formerly had – 10:32-34. (Think: What does “illuminated” mean here?)

53. How were they made a spectacle (gazing stock)? In what sense were they companions with those mistreated?

54. Why were they willing to suffer (v34)? Explain. (Think: What had they done for the author?)

55. List other **passages** showing Hebrew Christians were persecuted.

56. What application does the author make in 10:35? What does the context tell us about why the Hebrews may have been considering leaving the gospel? (Think: When we are tempted to fall away, how does it help to remember past sacrifices?)

57. What do we need to receive God’s reward – 10:36? List similar **passages**.

58. What reassurance should comfort and strengthen them – 10:37? How would this encourage them? (Think: What “coming” does this refer to?)

59. What Old Testament passage is quoted in 10:37,38?

60. Why do we need faith? What other passages confirm this?

61. What if we fail to maintain our commitment – 10:38,39? Define “perdition.”

## Assignments on Hebrews 11

Please read Hebrews 11 and answer the following questions:

1. What is the theme of chapter 11? How does it relate to 10:38,39? (Think: What reward does 10:39 say faith leads to? How does this compare to the rewards given people in chap. 11?)

2. How does 11:1 describe faith? **Define** key terms.

3. How does faith relate to sight? Give other passages, and explain the distinction.

4. What did faith do for the “elders” – 11:2? Explain. (Think: Who were the “elders”?)

5. **Special Assignment:** As the chapter proceeds, consider these questions: (1) Was faith required under the Old Testament? If so, how does this differ from the New Testament? (2) Were the people described in chapter 11 rewarded by “faith only” without obedience, or was obedience also required? What does this prove (note connection to 10:39)?

6. What illustration of faith is described in 11:3? How does faith differ from sight here?

7. List other **passages** about creation.

8. **Case Study:** The “scientific method” proves things by observing the results of repeatable experiments. Can the creation/evolution controversy be resolved by such a method? Explain. Does this mean there is **no** evidence for faith? Explain.

9. Who demonstrated faith in – 11:4, and who did not? Give b/c/v and tell the story. (Think: How did Abel’s sacrifice demonstrate faith?)

10. What reward(s) did Abel receive? How does he still speak today?

11. Who demonstrated faith in – 11:5? Give b/c/v.
  
12. What testimony did God give about him, and what happened to him as a result – 11:5? Explain. Who else left earth in a similar way?
  
13. Why is faith needed – 11:6? Where else have we learned this?
  
14. What specifically must we believe? (Think: Is this all we must believe? Proof?)
  
15. List other **passages** showing God is a rewarder? What must we do to receive His rewards? Explain. (Think: Is God just a punisher? What rewards does He offer? Why?)
  
16. Who showed faith in 11:7? Give b/c/v.
  
17. What did Noah do? Tell the story. (Think: Explain the relation here between faith and sight.)
  
18. What reward did Noah receive? Compare this to our reward. Did his reward require obedience? (Think: How did he condemn the world?)
  
19. Who showed faith in 11:8-10? Give b/c/v.
  
20. Tell the story and describe what Abraham did. Why did this require faith?
  
21. Where did he sojourn? What conditions did he endure there? Who else did the same?

22. Why did Abraham do this – 11:10? Was obedience necessary to receive his reward? (Think: What “city” is referred to here? Other passages?)

23. Who had faith in 11:11? Give b/c/v.

24. Tell the story referred to here.

25. What promise had God made regarding Sarah’s seed? Explain why it would have been hard to believe this promise.

26. How was the promise fulfilled – 11:12? (Think: Did Sarah always have faith without doubts? Explain. What can we learn?)

27. What happened to the people the author has been discussing – 11:13? What was their relationship to the promise?

28. In what sense were these folks strangers and pilgrims? (Think: Who “all” is referred to here? Enoch – v5?)

29. What were they looking for – 11:14,16? Where else has this been discussed? (Think: Was the physical land promise the highest goal these people sought?)

30. Could they have returned to their native land – 11:15? Why didn’t they? What is the point?

31. In what sense was God not ashamed of them? In what sense was He called their God?

32. What lessons and applications can be made to the Hebrews and to us?
33. What event is discussed in 11:17-19? Give b/c/v.
34. Tell the story of this event.
35. Why was this difficult for Abraham, and why would it require great faith?
36. How did Abraham think God might resolve the problem (v19)? Was he correct or not? Explain. (Think: What lessons can we learn from this about faith?)
37. What example of faith is discussed in 11:20? Give b/c/v.
38. Tell the story of this event. (Think: Did Isaac bless Jacob only once? Explain.)
39. What example of faith is listed in 11:21? Give b/c/v.
40. Tell the story of the event.
41. What example of faith is listed in 11:22? Give b/c/v.
42. Tell the story and explain how this showed faith.

43. Who showed faith in – 11:23? Give b/c/v.
44. Tell the story.
45. How did this require faith? What lessons can we learn about obeying civil law?
46. Who showed faith in 11:24? Give b/c/v.
47. Tell the story of Moses' faith as demonstrated in this event.
48. In what way did Moses suffer? What pleasures did he forego – 11:25? (Think: What lessons should we learn?)
49. What motivated Moses to do this – 11:26? What does this show about faith? (Think: What did this have to do with Christ?)
50. What event is described in 11:27? Give b/c/v. How did this require faith?
51. What act of faith is described in 11:28? Give b/c/v.
52. Describe the Passover. How did it require faith? (Think: Again, do the examples here involve obedience or are they examples of "faith only"?)

53. What act of faith is described in 11:29? Give b/c/v.

54. Tell the story.

55. In what way did this require faith?

56. What act of faith is described in 11:30? Give b/c/v.

57. Tell the story.

58. In what way did this require faith? (Think: Did God reward them before their faith led to obedience or after obedience? What can we learn about salvation by “faith only”?)

59. What reward did Rahab receive – 11:31? Give b/c/v.

60. Tell the story. How did this require faith?

61. Choose 2 people from – 11:32. Tell a story for each of these two in which they demonstrated faith. Give b/c/v.

62. Choose 3 of the works described in 11:33,34. For each one, name an Old Testament character who did it. Give b/c/v and tell the story.

63. Name some Old Testament examples of resurrections – 11:35 (give b/c/v).
64. Name some people in the Old Testament who were tortured.
65. What motivated these people to endure? (Think: What evidence, if any, do we have that Old Testament people were taught the concept of resurrection from the dead?)
66. List Old Testament examples of people who endured the kinds of suffering named in – 11:36.
67. Choose at least two of the problems listed in – 11:37. For each one, name someone who suffered the problem. Give b/c/v and tell the story.
68. Explain the significance of wandering in mountains, deserts, caves, etc. – 11:38.
69. In what sense was the world not worthy of such people?
70. Despite their good testimony, what had these people not received – 11:39? (Think: What promise was this? See vv 9,13. How was this promise fulfilled?)
71. What has God provided for us that they did not receive – 11:40?
72. Explain the meaning of “they should not be made perfect apart from us.”

## Assignments on Hebrews 12

Please read Hebrews 12 and answer the following questions:

1. Who are the “great cloud of witnesses” – 12:1? What testimony do they offer?
2. What illustration does the author use in v1? What application is made to us?
3. Explain how v1 relates to chap. 11 and to the Hebrews? (Think: Does the Bible teach by example? Explain.)
4. Who set the ultimate example for us – 12:2? What did He do?
5. In what sense was the cross a cause for shame? Why did Jesus endure it? Explain.
6. Give some examples of hostility and opposition Jesus endured – 12:3.
7. What lessons or applications should be made to the Hebrews and to us – 12:4?
8. What subject is introduced in 12:5,6? What Old Testament passage is cited?
9. **Define** “chasten.” Give examples of chastisement that God approves or causes.
10. In what sense is chastening an act of love? Why should we **not** despise it or faint because of it? Explain.

<p>11. <b>Special Assignment:</b> How is punishment for wrongdoing generally viewed in our society? Give examples. How does this contrast to Bible teaching?</p>
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12. What comparison does God use to illustrate chastisement in 12:7ff?
13. If a child was not chastised, what would that indicate – 12:8? What is the point?
14. List other **passages** regarding discipline of children.
15. What is the application to folks who deny that parents should spank children?
16. What effect does this correction produce in a child – 12:9? How does this differ from what some folks claim? (Think: In what sense is God the “Father of our spirits”?)
17. Why do fathers discipline children? Why does God chasten us – 12:10?
18. Is chastisement pleasant? Then why do it – 12:11?
19. **Case Study:** How would you respond to someone who says discipline of children (or church discipline of erring members) is unloving?
20. What lessons should parents learn regarding discipline of children?
21. What are some ways God chastens us?
22. What attitudes should we have toward any discipline that God ordains?

23. What should we do for people who suffer – 12:12? (Think: If chastisement is from God, why should we do this?)

24. Explain the illustration of 12:13. What is the point?

25. What qualities should we pursue according to 12:14? Why are these needed?

26. What do other **passages** teach regarding peace?

27. What do other **passages** teach regarding holiness? (Think: Might there be cases in which a stand for holiness might result in a loss of peace? Explain.)

28. What problem should concern us according to 12:15? Why should this concern us?

29. Give examples of sin among God's people causing others to be defiled.

30. What should we do about such cases? Who should do this? Only elders?

31. **Case Study:** Suppose someone claims that people who speak against sin in a congregation are "self-appointed watchdogs" and "Gestapo." How would you respond?

32. What kind of sins in particular should be watched for – 12:16? Define "profane" and give examples.

33. What example is given of one who was profane – 12:16,17? What did he do, and what happened as a result? (Think: In what sense did he find no place for repentance?)

34. What 2 mountains are described in 12:18-24? What does the first one represent?
35. What characteristics are described as being connected with the first mountain? When did this happen? Give b/c/v.
36. What request did the people make – 12:19-21? Why?
37. List **passages** in Hebrews that show whether or not we can draw near to God now. Explain the point in the context.
38. What does the second mountain represent – 12:22-24? How do you know?
39. List the things that are associated with Mt. Sion.
40. How is Jerusalem described? Give other similar passages. (Think: What role did angels play in the New Testament?)
41. How is “firstborn” used here? How does one become part of the church of the firstborn? What does it mean to have one’s name written in heaven? Give b/c/v.
42. Who is the Judge of all? When and how will people be judged?
43. Who are the “just men,” and how are they made perfect? (Think: Why does he refer to “spirits” of just men?)

44. What aspect of the New Testament is described in 12:24 (cf. vv 22-24)? How does this relate to the theme of Hebrews?

45. In what sense does Jesus' blood speak better than Abel's?

46. What application of this comparison of the two covenants does the author make in 12:25? Where else have similar warnings been given?

47. What did God's voice do – 12:26? What did He promise about this? Where is this promise found (b/c/v)?

48. What explanation does the author give for the symbolic significance of this shaking – 12:27? How many more times would this happen?

49. What lesson should we learn from this symbol? What would be shaken and what would remain? (Consider this carefully. What happened with the first shaking? What does the shaking "once more" mean? What conclusion can we reach?)

50. What is it that now cannot be shaken or moved – 12:28? (Think: What does this mean regarding the permanence of the New Testament system?)

51. What practical application should we make from this in our lives (v28)?

52. What does 12:29 teach if we fail to serve acceptably? Where else is this taught?

53. **Case Study:** Suppose someone says the New Testament replaced the Old Testament, but similarly some other system has or will replace the New Testament on earth. How can vv 25-29 be used to respond?

## Assignments on Hebrews 13

Please read Hebrews 13 and answer the following questions:

1. According to 13:1-3, name 3 groups of people we should be concerned about.
2. What is brotherly love? List other *passages* about it.
3. List some things brotherly love may cause us to do.
4. What is meant by “entertaining strangers” – 13:2 (KJV)? List other *passages*. (Think: What are some ways to do this? Is this social visiting with our friends? Explain.)
5. Who entertained angels? What is the point?
6. For whom should we care according to 13:3? List other passages.
7. What are some good things to do for prisoners? Why should we do so? (Think: Why might Christians be imprisoned?)
8. Explain the sense in which marriage is honorable and the bed undefiled – 13:4. Who created this relationship? Give other passages.
9. What conduct will God not accept (v4)? *Define* the terms.
10. Give other *passages* about fornication or adultery.

11. **Case Study:** Some churches teach that certain members of the church hierarchy should not marry. Others imply that the sexual union is somehow impure, even in marriage. What response would you give?

12. **Define** “covet” – 13:5. List other **passages** where the word is used.

13. What should we do instead of coveting? Where else is this mentioned? (Think: How does contentment overcome coveting?)

14. What verse does v5 quote? What does it promise? How does this help us be content?

15. What promise is made in 13:6? Where is it quoted from?

16. Why do we not need to fear men? Explain.

17. Where else does this chapter mention those who rule over us – 13:7? To whom does this refer? Give other **passages**.

18. What do these people do for us? What should we do toward them? (Think: Where else has a similar point been taught in Hebrews? What application should we make?)

19. What does 13:8 teach about Jesus? Where else are similar ideas taught?

20. List several laws God has changed or things He used to do in the past but is not doing today.

21. **Case Study:** A friend argues that 13:8 means that God has not changed His laws, or that He must do miracles today, since He did them in the past. How would you respond?

22. Explain the real meaning of v8.

23. What warning does the author give in 13:9? Where else do we read similar warnings? (Think: What strange doctrine threatened the Hebrews?)

24. What should the heart be established by, and what should it not be established by?

25. What did the Old Testament teach regarding meats (foods)? Give b/c/v. (Think: How do the Old Testament and New Testament differ here?)

26. What sacrifice do we have – 13:10? Who cannot eat of it? Why not? (Think: What altar is referred to here? How does this relate to the Old Testament tabernacle?)

27. What happened to sin sacrifices under the Old Testament – 13:11? Give b/c/v.

28. How is Jesus like Old Testament sacrifices – 13:12? (Think: What does this symbolize?)

29. What does this teach us to do – 13:13? How would we do this?

30. What application does all this have to the Hebrews and to us?

31. What kind of city do we not have – 13:14? What does this mean?

32. What city do we seek – 13:14? How does this differ from the Old Testament? (Think: Where else have we read of this? What is the city we seek?)

33. What sacrifices should we make in response to Jesus' sacrifice for us – 13:15,16?

34. How can we praise God with our lips? List other *passages*.

35. How often does God want such sacrifice? If we appreciate Jesus' sacrifice, how will this affect our desire to praise Him? How should this apply to attendance at church meetings?

36. What application does this have to instrumental music in worship?

37. In what sense is sharing a sacrifice? List other *passages*.

38. Who are those who rule over us, as used in 13:17? Where else are they mentioned?

39. What are the responsibilities of these men?

40. What is our responsibility to these men?

41. List other *passages* about the duty of elders and our duty to them. (Think: In what sense do elders have authority in the church?)

42. What did the author ask others to do for him – 13:18,19? Why?

43. What did God do for Jesus – 13:20? In what sense is He the God of peace?

44. Who is the great shepherd of the sheep? Where else is this discussed?

45. **Case Study:** Some people claim that the Pope is the universal shepherd of the church. Explain the consequences.

46. Does Jesus' blood pertain to the Old Testament or the New? In what sense?

47. In what sense is this covenant everlasting? How did this differ from the Old Testament?

48. What request did the author make on behalf of the Hebrews – 13:21? What does this teach us about partial or incomplete obedience?

49. What does it mean to bear the word of exhortation – 13:22? How might people fail to do so?

50. What information do we learn from 13:23?

51. Where else has the author referred to those who rule over them – 13:24?

52. What might v24 indicate regarding the author's location?

53. **Special Assignment:** Be sure to complete your list of advantages that the New Testament has over the Old Testament (see assignments on Heb. 1).

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